

Terms of Publication.

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JAS. E. SAYERS,

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

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Terms of Advertising

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Poetry

MRS. JUDGE JENNINS.

THE ONLY GENUINE QUEL TO "MAUD MULLER." Maud Muller all that summer day Raked the meadow sweet with hay...

Select Reading

THE FATAL CASE.

Some years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its floating palaces, as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above were called.

About fifteen years ago, the time of which I write, he had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg...

It was my lot at that time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg being heavily engaged in cotton speculations.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg, and were heading merrily down the river, when Sturdivant came to the group which had gathered around the stove.

"Well, gentleman," said he in an unsteady tone you seem to be terribly dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars aute?"

He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him.

"Are you Daniel Sturdivant, the gambler?" he asked in a calm tone without rising. Sturdivant flushed darkly, and gave the strongest denial of his life.

"Never mind my face," said the stranger. "If you are not afraid of losing you shall see it when I am done with you."

"But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Sturdivant. "You look seedy enough my fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger, "I have ten thousand dollars there. If you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table and bade his challenger to do like wise. Those of us who had listened to this singular dialogue now gathered around the table expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest.

"That was well done," said the stranger, "you are an expert in cheating. But go on I can beat you whether you play open or dishonestly."

staked again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card; a worn and faded "ace of hearts," with a dark stain across the face.

"Look at me," said the stranger quietly. As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.

The stranger had raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury.

"Gentleman," said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with horror, at the dreadful scene; "that man ruined my wife and tried to murder me. I have been hunting him ten years."

He walked slowly by us down the stairway to the lower deck. Just then as the steamer touched at a landing he sprang ashore and vanished in the dark woods.

I never learned the history of the mysterious affair, for the dead gambler was beyond human questioning; and I never saw the stranger again; but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me at the time.

MY WIFE'S PIANO.

The deed is accomplished. My wife got a piano, and now farewell the tranquil mind. It came on a day. Six men carried it into the parlor, and grunted awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has carved Cupids climbing up its limbs.

"The moment a man earns more than enough to secure physical existence, new questions arise. How much of earnings shall be saved for capital? Upon what principle shall that which is expended upon the family be distributed to various wants?"

All these may be steps of real progress. But, whether they are or not, depends upon other considerations. All this, so far, is only a larger provision for physical wants.

But what if a man cannot afford, in addition to these things, to take good newspapers—cannot afford to put his children to thoroughly good schools, because the charges are too high? Cannot afford to have a good seat in church—cannot afford to go to concerts, to lectures, and other means of improvement?

All these interrogatories may be summed up in one question: Can a man afford to pamper his body and store his mind?

Every man has four children in every child—a physical child, a social child, an intellectual child, and a moral child. These four natures unite in forming each individual.

When men begin to prosper, do they spend in proportion half as much for the inward manhood of their families as for the outward? Do they not pay lavishly for a better house, better furnishings, better food and clothes, but stingily for books, schools, newspapers, church privileges, and for refining and humanizing amusements?

The other fact: When times are hard and men are embarrassed, and begin to curtail expenses, where does the knife fall first? Children are withdrawn from school! The newspapers are given up! No new books this year!

But, appearances must be kept up, and so a new coat of paint on the house, good clothes, hats, bonnets and boots, proclaim that the physical must be cared for, whatever becomes of the

From the N. Y. Ledger.

WHAT CAN A MAN AFFORD?

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In a recent number of the Ledger, we urged the duty of buying and reading books. We said that whenever we should be elected Pope, we should require every married young man to set apart one-tenth of his income for the purchase of books, &c.

We insert a part of a letter, premising that we do not judge the case presented therein. The man, for ought we know, may be pursuing the wisest course. But it may serve as a text for further remarks:

"I am myself in favor of all you say in that article, if a man can afford it; indeed, I have been after buying the new American Encyclopedia for at least three or four years, but have not bought it up to the present time; had the money several times, but always needed it for something else."

"In conclusion, I will say, I hope you will be able to read and understand these few lines, and give an answer through the Ledger."

In bringing up a family, there are thousands of persons who are so poor, at least in the earlier part of their career, that with the utmost industry and frugality, they can barely supply the material wants of the household. Clothes, food and fuel, without these a man dies. They are the primary wants. Sometimes, from peculiar and local reasons, men do not get beyond this condition for mere existence.

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moral and the intellectual elements of manhood.

Of course, every man must determine for himself the manner and relative distribution of his income. But a few things may be set down for young men to ponder.

There are a great many things that a young man cannot afford.

He cannot afford to be a good animal and a poor man; to have strong bones and a weak conscience; to feed his children's mouths and starve their souls; to grumble at school bills while settling large grog bills; to chew tobacco, but refuse a good newspaper; to put a fine hat on a foolish head; to hoard money, but lay up no ideas; to own a horse that knows more than its rider.

No man living can afford to be dissipated, or self-indulgent, or ignorant. Nobody can afford to be a fool. It will not pay.

INITIATING A CANDIDATE INTO THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The method of initiating a candidate into a Lodge of Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue among the ancient and honorable fraternity of the "Sons of Malta." A "chap" who was taken from a larger beer saloon, where he got "tight" without knowing that lager beer would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars a few evenings since.

He is now taken out of the barrel and hung up by the heels till the water runs out of his ears. He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, and after this he is showered with cistern water.

After which the old oaken bucket is hung round his neck, and fifteen sisters with squirt guns deluge him with cold water. He is then forced to eat a stick of snow, while the brothers stiek his ears full of icicles. He is then run through a clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of cistern water by a young lady. He is again gorged with cistern water his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. The initiation is now almost concluded.

After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes-wringer, and becomes a Good Templar.—Syracuse Courier and Union.

Drunkness in Congress.

George Alfred Townsend writes on the subject as follows: A day in the Senate or the House, imperfectly ventilated as they are, is poison. Every day somebody faints in the vitiated air of the impeachment Court Room, some spectators to whom a part of a day's imprisonment there is overpowering. Now, the Senators must stay there eight months out of the year.

With headache, with fevers, out of temper, bullied by lobbyists before and after the session, many of them seek relief in social company at night where the champagne bottle is the first principle of hospitality. A large number of these men were soldiers in the open air, the bivouac, the march in the rain, the fever hospital.

There by medical regulation whisky and quinine were given out every day. Nature over-marched or over-worked, cried out for a draught of artificial life. And some of these are barely convalescent now, when rewarmed with some share of the public work. Thaddeus Stevens, for instance, is kept alive by stimulants. But, that any considerable number of Congressmen are what is called familiarity "topers," nobody believes who lives in Washington, unless he be a confirmed scandal-monger, incapable of belief in human integrity.

There are four or five men here whom whisky has got possession of. It slew the bright spirit of McDougall. It is master of some others nearly as noble. These exceptions being true to its self-respect and the people's. The trite old word of "fiar" banded to and fro, is obsolete here. The open fight in Congress is also a remote recollection. The "Hole in the Wall" is gone, and but two drinking houses exist in the neighborhood of the Capitol grounds. I submit that the constituents of Congressmen may hold too precise opinions upon the private lives of their Representatives. No oath of absolute abstinence is demanded here as a qualification of either house. When the Senate and the House are kept as pure as the best domestic fire, then is Millennium come!

INAUGURATION OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, April, 15.—The dedication of the Lincoln monument took place this afternoon, in front of the City Hall. The monument of a Tuscan pillar, thirty-five feet high surmounted by a colossal statue of Lincoln, all of white marble. It is the work of Lot Flannery, of this city and was procured by voluntary contributions of citizens of Washington, costing \$7,000. Thousands of spectators were present, including Masonic, Sons of Temperance and other civil organizations. On the stand among others was the President, Major Generals Hancock and Emory, and other military and naval officers connected with the Executive Departments of the Government members of Congress, and a large representation of foreign countries, viz: The Ministers from England, Prussia, Italy, Greece; the Charge d'Affaires from Denmark, and the consul-General of Switzerland, together with their attaches, and gentlemen connected with other legations. General Grant and Major General Howard were near, but not on the stand. During the proceedings there were alternate rain and sunshine. After prayer and the playing of dirges by the bands, Mayor B. B. French delivered an address on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln at the conclusion of which the band played "Ran des Vaches," and Col. E. B. Olmstead recited a poem, when the President was conducted to the front of the platform, and there pulling at the halyards, unveiled the statue. Shout after shout was given by the dense assembly, the band meantime playing an air, while the "Star Spangled Banner" was waved on the platform. After the introduction of the artist, and pronouncing of the benediction the ceremonies concluded.

REACTORS.

The following table, showing the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled, will be useful for reference:

Table with 2 columns: STATE REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS, and number of electors. Includes entries for California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Virginia.

STATES NOT REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.

Table with 2 columns: STATE, and number of electors. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of West Virginia will hold a State Convention in Clarksburg on Thursday, the 28th day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and choosing electors for President and Vice President of the United States; also candidates for Congress and for the vacant State Senatorships, separating into appropriate Congressional and Senatorial District Conventions for that purpose.

Is the event of the suspension of Andrew Johnson from the office of President, we should have three Presidents in one year from this date—first, Andrew Johnson, second, Benjamin F. Wade, and third whoever is elected in November. This has happened but once before in our history, when we had three in one month—Van Buren, on the 4th of March; Win. H. Harrison, successor for one month, and John Tyler, who succeeded Harrison.

THE editor of the Biddford (Maine) Democrat intimates that the English executors in charge seem disposed to keep it. The mother of the deceased humorist has not been able to get a single word in answer to her numerous letters, from those who obtained possession of the money and chattels of her son after his death.

DISPATCHES from the Abyssinian Expedition state that Gen. Napier had reached latitude 21, and that King Theodore with about five thousand men and twenty-six large guns was at Magdala, waiting to receive him. News of the conflict may therefore be expected at any time.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Testimony in the President's Case Closed—A Week Required to Finish the Arguments on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Should the President's counsel offer no evidence to-morrow, the Managers will put in some rebutting testimony, consuming a day in doing so. Governor Boutwell will begin the summing up on Tuesday. He has prepared his speech, which will require about five hours to deliver.

Stanbery and Evarts will make the arrangements for the defence. Manager Williams thinks it will take all next week to finish the arguments on both sides. After this the Senate may consume several days in deliberation upon the verdict.

Senators Doolittle and Buckalew were with the President last night, discussing the situation of affairs. None of the President's counsel have called on him since the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, and he cannot accept for their abandoning the case so abruptly. He thinks they should have insisted upon offering all the evidence they had, as it is well known that the summoned numerous witnesses who were not called, among them some newspaper correspondents who held interviews with his Excellency, and who have been impatiently expecting to distinguish themselves in an encounter with Butler.

The President's friends, to-night, almost without exception, give up his case as hopeless, candidly say he will be voted a through ticket to Tennessee before the 1st of May. On the 20th the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House closed their case and the counsel for the President did the same. The Court then adjourned till Wednesday when Mr. Boutwell will present his argument.

Proverbs by Joshua Billings.

Don't swap with your relations unless you can afford to give them the big end of the trade. Many young, and if circumstances require it, often. Cultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Becharitable—use neat pieces were made on purpose. Don't take anybody's advice but your own. It costs more to borrow than it does to be. If a man flatters you, you can kalkerlate that he ez a rogue or ya're a fool. Keep both, ice open, but don't see more than haf you notes. If you ich for fain, go into a grave-yard and scratch yourself against a tumbstone.

AMENDATORY BANKRUPT ACT.

The Amendatory Bankrupt Bill, passed by the House on the 21, is in three sections. The first section extends the time mentioned in the second clause, thirty-third section of the original act, to the first of next December. The second section makes numerous verbal changes, and corrections in the existing law as suggested by the justices of the Supreme Court. The third section provides for allowing registers in bankruptcy to administer oaths, and gives Commissioners the right to take proof of debts. The agreement of the Senate with the first section extending the time may be regarded as doubtful, and in general many leading Senators are disinclined to act upon the measure at all this session.

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